The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,763.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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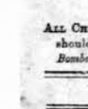
Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grat, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.	
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	29	„ Galle	7
„ Goa	29	„ Nagapatam	9
„ Cayan	30	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	31	„ Cocanada	14
„ Tellicherry	31	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ Palm Point	17
„ Colombo	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
„ Alleppy	3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushr, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSHIR	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire	9
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	12
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Koweit	3	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	23
„ Mahomerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSHIR	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

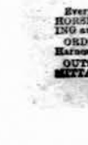
Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.



THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Conran, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE first-class Steamer TEVIOT, 1916 Tons, 250 Horse Power, W. C Nisbet, Commander, has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

The outward passage was accomplished, including stoppages, in 34 days.

The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
2nd „ „	£ 30
1st „ Suez	£ 30

For particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 300 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with Indian, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste £45 0	..... £35 0	..... £19 0
To Port Said £33 0	..... £23 0	..... £14 6
To Suez £32 8	..... £22 0	..... £13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Plain Patent Leather Boots	„ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete	„ 8 „

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain ——, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March	1874.
16th do.	
30th do.	
13th April	1874.
27th do.	
11th May	1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 960
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ALNWICK CASTLE, from London, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS, as they come to hand ; failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the Condition of Packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Palanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab House and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

Two second-hand Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps in good order.

Two handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass-and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goverdhundass Velljee—

W H H 1 B No. 744, 746, 747, and 748—4 cases 240 pieces white ground prints.

At 1 P.M.

A very handsome grey Arab charger, quiet in harness.

Without Reserve, every

On account of the Concerned, landed ex Janet Court,

A magnificent English-built Stage Coach with rich Hammer Cloth, by E. Kesserton of Long Acre, built especially for H. H. Maharaja, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassim Takee Mahomed and Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first class full-size slate Billiard Table by "W. Bailif," a full-toned grand square Piano, at "Katerville," Mahar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, &c. the property of J. Macalister, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

Also variety of sundry articles comprising double headed scent bottles, brand basket, toys, pairs of caged flower vases, railway carriage rugs, iron bolts of sizes, boxes of honey soap, wicker bottles of eau de cologne, plated single, three, four, and five lights hanging argand lamps, candlesticks, reading lamps, iron tea-chest for export, &c. &c.

Also blackwood carved furniture such as circular dining table, conversation couches, drawing room, easy arms and without arms chairs, chiffoniers, per tables, sideboards, gown and clothes presses, cupboards, hat stands, square ottoman, sets of China camphorwood trunks, iron safes, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Finest Castillon brandy, best port wine in quarts, and pints, bass's beer, whiskey, sherry, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATHOLL, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BULLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our in-pection and counter-signature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain Scott.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL will be held at the Institution at Mahim, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

The public are invited to attend.

The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Institution at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee, to elect Office-bearers for the coming year, &c.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Honorary Secretary.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company was HELD at the Offices of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held at he above place on FRIDAY, the 28th ultimo.

1st—Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia, and carried unanimously, that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 5 Lacs to Rs. 6,25,000 by the issue of 500 New Quarter Shares of Rs. 250 each, to meet the cost of Machinery for Weaving, and the extension of building the efor.

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Vullubdass Vundravandass, seconded by Mr. Narcojee Mooljee, and carried unanimously, that one such Quarter Share be offered to every holder of one Whole Share in the Company, and that the Directors be authorized to dispose of any such new Quarter Shares not taken up in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the Company.

3rd.—Proposed by Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia, seconded by Mr. Goculdass Scorjee, and carried unanimously, that Calls on these Quarter Shares be made by the Directors at such time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

4th.—Proposed by Mr. Vullubdass Vundravandass, seconded by Mr. Coorjee Lecladhur, and carried unanimously, that Quarter Shares shall be transferable in the same manner as the old Shares of the Company, and that every registered holder of four Quarter Shares shall be entitled to exchange the same for one Whole Share of the Company, and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof, but that no holder of any less number than four Quarter Shares sha l be entitled to any vote in respect thereof, and that four Quarter Shares shall count as one vote.

By Order of Directors,

ખુશાલ જેઠા ની. કું.

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CHUCKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE.....Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 19TH DEC.

GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE ! !

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME ! ! !

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	„ 2
Third Class Seats	Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED ! ! !

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT ! !

In addition to the usual Evening Performance, LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE will be given

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

For the special accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to First and Second Class only.

Doors open at 2 P.M. ; Performance commence at 3 o'clock.

THE GAUTIE FAMILY HAS ARRIVED AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY'S POPULAR CONCERTS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY, ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR ASSISTING AT THE ORGAN CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST, SIGNOR INZOLI has been prompted to give a Series of POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE FIRST OF THE ABOVE NAMED CONCERTS will take place in the above Hall ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1873.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Performance to commence at 5-30 P.M.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES ISSUED from all Stations to all Stations, from SATURDAY, December 20th, to TUESDAY, January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within 16 days of the day of issue.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

Xmas Presents

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.'s Stock of Goods suitable for the above has never been more *Extensive, Varied, and Recherche* than at the present time.

THEIR IMPORTATIONS for THIS SEASON have been *unusually heavy*, and the closing of the VIENNA EXHIBITION has enabled their Continental Agents to secure for this Country a variety of

VERY CHOICE NOVELTIES,

which are now exposed for inspection in their Show-rooms, and the prices of which will be found to be most moderate.

Their Superb Stock of

HIGH CLASS ENGLISH JEWELLERY

has been selected with a judgment acquired by long experience of Indian Buyers, while their fine show of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,

(Manufactured especially to withstand the mutability of the Indian climate,) has never been more varied or attractive.

MAKING IT THEIR BUSINESS TO STUDY the wants of every class of purchaser in this country, H. & Co. have for this Season given particular attention to the *variety* of their stock, and the result is that

A XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT,

A WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENT,

Or an Elegant Article combining, Usefulness with Ornament, and suitable for General Presentation, can be purchased in their Establishment, at prices from

Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000.

For Local Constituents our Stock is on view. Orders from Mofussil Purchasers will receive the prompt attention of a special department organized for up-country despatches.

Selections from Show-rooms Stock will be forwarded the same day upon which the Order reaches Town.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARLES KINLOCH & CO.

IMPORTANT.

APPROACH OF THE FESTIVE SEASON.

	Per doz.
WHITE CATALAN—Full bodied, mellow, rich, nutty flavour, equal to Madeira	Rs. 14
RED CATALAN—Rich, full bodied Wine, equal to fine old Port, remarkable for its restorative and strengthening properties	„ 14
NIERSTEIN—First quality Hock, recommended	„ 17
RUDESHEIM—Full flavoured Hock. Prize Medal, Paris, 1867	„ 22
CHABLIS—Superior quality, specially recommended	„ 18
REFORM SHERRY—Fine Dinner Wine, recommended	„ 18
VIRGIN SHERRY—Dry pale, extremely delicate	„ 17
DIAMOND SHERRY—Pale dry, with great flavour	„ 21
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT—Superior quality, recommended	„ 22
MEDOC CLARET—First quality, very fine	„ 12
ST. JULIEN CLARET—Superior after-dinner Wine	„ 21
CHAMPAGNE—Comet Brand. Special dry for India, very fine	„ 28
Do. Pints	„ 16
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCATEL	„ 28
Do. Pints	„ 16
BRANDY—Three Star. Finest Pale Cognac. "Italia Selected"	„ 27
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY—Recommended	„ 19
BRANDY—Rayband's one Star *, very superior old. Rayna-d'a Cognac is of a dry nutty character, and we recommend it in preference to all others	„ 27
WHISKY—Kinlock's Irish, Special quality, Bottled in Ireland. Having compared it with the most highly valued Brands, we can confidently say that no Irish Whisky superior to it is sold at any price	„ 24

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER P. & O. STEAMER LOMBARDY A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

Prime York Hams, in Canvas	per lb. Rs. 0 15 0,	Cash
Wiltshire Bacon, in sides of about 27 lbs.	„ Rs. 0 14 0,	Cash

PER S.S. TEVIOT.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 12 0
„ 6 dozen Pints	„	3 12 0
„ 4 dozen Imperial Pints	„	4 12 0

CLARETS.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLARETS,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS AND SPARKLING MOSELLE,

LANDING PER S.S. DIDO, QUARTS AND PINTS.

The BICHE LATOUR'S CELEBRATED

Cognac Vieux, Green Label,	per dozen Rs.	24	0 0
Cognac Vieux, White Label,	„	21	0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZENS

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

CHRISTMAS 1873.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, in reminding Constituents of approach of another SEASON of FESTIVITY, have much pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland for the occasion, is larger and more various than ever, and of the same superior character which has for so many years distinguished the Company's importations.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Desert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chaps,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Cheese,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Chocolates,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Coffees,	Herbs,	Plum-puddings,	Tongues,
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,

in exquisite condition.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Fleur Sur Pates,
Strawberries,	Green Oranges,	&c., &c.
Greengage,	Pralines de Nice,	
	ALSO,	
Almonds,	Eleme Figs,	Peel Chips,
Brandied Fruits,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	Muscatels,	Raisins,
China Preserves,	Nougat,	Strawberries,
Chocolates,	Noyeau Fruits,	Normandy Pippins.

WONDERFUL & ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSAQUE BONBONS.

The Happy Land,	Book of Fate,
Fun of the Ball,	Mrs. Brown's Luggage,
Who's your Hatter ?	Forfeits,
Popping the Question,	Leviathan,
Happy Union,	Carnival and Comic,
Under the Mistletoe,	Firework, Fruit, and Scent,
Diamond Kisses,	Juveniles.

ROSE, FLORAL, AND THE NEW BOUQUET CRACKERS, &c., &c.

FANCY CHOCOLATES.

IMPORTED FROM MASSON OF PARIS,

IN BATONS, CROQUETTES, PASTILLES, &c.,

And in Beautifully Illustrated Boxes and Packets,

COMEDIANS, JOCKEYS, GROTESQUES, PARISIENNES, MUSIQUE, NAPOLITAIN, ROUGE ET NOIR, ENFANS, INNOCENTS, COSTUMES, ALPHABETS, COULISSES, MENU PARISIEN, ZODIAQUE, &c., &c., &c.

CHOCOLAT AUX PISTACHES, CHOCOLAT CREMES, CHOCOLAT A LA VANILLE, &c., &c.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Afford a variety of Price and kind offered by no other House in the Presidency.

SHERRIES

Of seven different brands, ranging in price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 42.

PORTS

Of the Company's own celebrated brands.

CHAMPAGNES,

Giesler, Jules Mumm, and the Company's own importations.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES,

SPARKLING AND STILL,

Selected by the Company's Coblenz Agency.

BURGUNDIES,

White and Red, Still and Sparkling.

CLARETS

From the Company's Bordeaux Agency.

MADEIRA,

Fine old, imported direct.

BRANDIES,

Selected and imported direct from the Cognac Agency.

RUMS, GINS, WHISKIES.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe, Eau de vie de Dantzic, Chartreuse, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Noyeau, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Trappistine, Kirschwasser, Vanille, &c., &c., &c., of the finest brands.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Portrait and Landscape, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.

CARD CASES.

Ivory, Solid Silver, and Tortoiseshell.

CHINA CURIOSITIES.

Ivory Card Cases, Chess Men, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, Card Receivers, Waiters, &c., &c.

CHURCH SERVICES

With the new Lectionary.

DESK AND WRITING CASES,

Of a variety of patterns,

In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,

Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,

In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES

Of twenty different patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE

Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES

of Morocco, with fitting of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES

Elegantly finished of inlaid woods, Morocco or Russia.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest design of

BRACELETS.

Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert and Victoria.

CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright or dead Gold, Chased, Engraved, or Jewelled, or Mourning ; for attachment to Necklet, Watch Chain ; to take one, two, or four Portraits.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS.

Worked Gold or Jewelled.

GOLDEN PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Spiral, Spring, and Telescope ; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelled.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITS OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain Gold or handsomely chased.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold or Jewelled.

THE ELECTRO PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

"OWL" MUFFINEERS.

NAPKIN RINGS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS. SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

SARDINE BOXES.

(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILLINERY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA.

HAS JUST OPENED IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN BONNETS, HATS, DRESSES, AND EVERY DETAIL OF MILLINERY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to 20 0	Under Pants	6 0 to 8 0	Cholera Belts	3 0		
Overland Suits, All-wool	27 0	Overland Trunics	22 0 to 40 0	Warm Gloves	2 0		
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)	35 0	Best Solid Leather Cases	50 0	Warm Mufflers	3 0		
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	Extra Size Leather „	65 0	Gent's Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0 to	3	8
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to 23 0	Black-bi Circular Tops	32 0	Paper collars, per dozen		0	12
Pyjamas	3 0 to 8 8	Sovereign Belts	3 4	Linen Collars, all New Shapes		6	0
Oxford Shirts, each	5 0 to 10 8	Tiffin Basket	18 0	Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie atta hed		6	8
White Shirts, each	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0 to 6 0	Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

In Sterling Exchange there has been to-day a considerable advance in rates both for this mail and for forward transactions, at the same time the enhanced prices has induced Banks to offer freely for first class paper, especially for ready Bills.—The London telegram of yesterday giving Council drafts at 1s. 9 3/4d. has been the principal cause of the advance, and many buyers seem to think that in the late purchases for forward delivery the lowest point has been touched for the season.

Government Securities are not in much enquiry, and prices are nominally the same.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1s. 10 3/16d. to 1d. nom.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 3/4.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 7/16d. to 1d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 1/4d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 15/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, 99 1/2 to 3/4.
Do demand 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99 1/2
Do. demand par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent.	114 1/2
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	105 1/2
10 years' Debenture Loans	109 1/2
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114 1/2
Do. Do. Market Rate	114 1/2
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	1 per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	5 " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117 per Bond	113 ex coupon
Five-and-a-half per cent.	110 3/16 too 1/2
Four & half per cent.	106 1/4

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months	6 "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6 "
Do.	on Merchandise	7 "
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months	6 "
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6 "
Do.	do.	7 "
Bank Bills		6 "
Mercantile Paper		6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-13-6
Caroline	" 136
Mexican Dollars	" 122
France	" 136
Bar Silver	" 107 1/4
Gold Leaf	" 17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 17-6
Australian Gold	100 touch " 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Liverpool steamer Wimbledon filled up at £3 3 9 per ton. Sail unchanged.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden ships "	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 15s. 0d.
Venice	£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	£3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal Seeds	£3 2s. 0d.
Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 per chargee.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

Market steady for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. National were in demand at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	86
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	771
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
19,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	280
40,000	250	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	430 ml.
40,000	200	all	6 pct.	Chartered Bk. of L & C.	201
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
156	12,000	1,500	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
200	2,5	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	30 p.c	Do New	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	215
25	9,000	all	250p.	East India Press Co.	4,200
150	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	2,700
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	5,500
200	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	450
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	655
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	775
500	2,000	1,000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ltd	565
150	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,000
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,800
400	850	750	125 pc.	Scinde Press Co.	850
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	500
7	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,135
25	850	all	70 p.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,175
400	1,000	all	90 per	Volkart United Press Co.	850

o Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	19 1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,128
.....	£18	18 5/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 0	Colaba Land C	135
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	935
5,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,510
3 0	2,500	all	140	Alliance Spinning	2,750
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60	Bombay United	1,200
1,000	150	150	25	Broach Mills	270
7,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Bullo Mills	1,260
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	all	120 p	Morarjee Spinning	1,295
900	2,500	a 1	150 p.	Oriental	3,600
400	1,500	400	300 p.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	130p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
400	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is almost no change to report in the state of the Market, and prices show no change at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey T. Cloths 32 in. 24 yds, 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 7 0
1,000 " ..Madap 11 mds 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at " 2 2 3
450 pairs White Dhoties 45 in. 10 yds. " 1 14 0

COTTON.

The public intelligence of the 17th instant reports the Liverpool Market as closing quiet but steady, with Surats heavy. In prices there is no change whatever, Fair Dholera being quoted at 5¾d., Oomrawuttee at 6d., and Orleans at 8¾d. per lb. Sales amount to 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats. The Cotton Market here has been somewhat quiet, and prices show little or no change. The following sales were yesterday made by European firms :—

50 candies	Old Vingorla		Rs. 178
50 "	"	"	" 179-180
50 "	Dholleras	"	" 184
25 "	"	"	" 182
50 "	Veerumgaum	"	" 163
25 "	"	"	" 175
25 "	Verawul	"	" 162½-164
50 "	New Akole, Feb. delivery		" 214
50 "	Kirkee	"	" 210
25 "	Nuggur	"	" 205
25 "	Nuggur	"	" 207
50 "	Kirkee	"	" 210

METALS.

The Market remains very firm, and prices are well maintained. The following sale is reported :—

500 cwts Copper Braziers at Rs. 99 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Alnwick Castle	Yelland	London, Aug. 14.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct. 6.
	Emperor	Dudley	Sunderland, July 25.
	St. Hilda	K naedy	London, July 12.
18	Athol (s)	Scott	London, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Annie	Smith	Rangoon.

The Hiate Fatte Issilamo, Nacoda, to Damaun, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee via Cutch.
Steamer Asia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Keerata Roedrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rigs, s, 500 bundles iron sheets, Peel, Cassels and Co; 2,100 bundles iron, Gaddum and Co; 100 bundles iron sheets, Abdoolhussein Abdoolkahin; 1 cask hardware, Cassum Abdoolrehmon; 3 cases sherry, 2 cases port, 4 cases claret, 4 cases burgundy, 1 case sauterne, 5 cases hock, 11 cases moselle, 4 cases champagne, 1 case whiskey, 1 case colo.ne, 1 case lavender water, 2 cases cu acoa, 1 case maraschino, 1 case brandy, 11 cases noyeau, 1 case vermouth, 3 cases malticuse, 4 cases beer, and 2 cases porter, Jaffer Sulliman and Co.

Wimbledon, s, 400 bundles rod iron, Tyabally Essoufally.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 25 barre's tar, Jafferjee Tyebjee; 3 packages varnish, R L Southern and Co.

Caradoc, s, 25 cases gin, J Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanne, 10 cases brandy, J Nowrojee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co.
Teviot, s, 75 bales coir yarn, Naojee Govindjee; 10 cases cardamo s, Soonderdas Mooljee; 16 bales wool, Motcomull Gopaldass; 100 bales cotton, Vithaldass Coopee; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales cotton, Kessall Hurridass and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 34 bales cotton, Runchoordass Motichund; 60 bales cotton, Premjee Ambeidass; 65 bales cotton, P S Kharegat; 110 bales cotton, Dyal Poonjee; 72 bales cotton Goculdas, Cullianjee; 24 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Motichund; 35 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 57 bales cotton, Gindhurlall, Futtychund; 20 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.

Rigs, s, 63 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta: 50 bales wool, Dewee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Lillaldhur Mooljee; 225 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Muncjee and Co; 65 bales wool, J O Yesuik; 200 packages cloves, Mouranjee Natha; 500 bags wheat, Purmanund Luckmedass.

Bokhara, s, 15 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

Wimbledon, s, 3,200 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee: 300 bundles myrabollems, Rolli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara, s, 70 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 5 cases Sehm-es, Mahomed Allans; 13 cases mother o' pearl shells, Nameebhoy Ghanjee; 38 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara, s, 2 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Hallen, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Stud Commission, on duty, from Ghazeepoor.

DECEMBER 17.

Walker, Lieutenant Adjutant, 13th Regiment N. I., to appear before Civil and Military Examination Committee, from Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Condr C Glover, of the Ordnance Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.
Sub-Condr S Laverty, of the Ordnance Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.
Surg-Major G R Pemberton, M D, 3rd Regt Mad Cl Rct, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.
Surg F C Barker, M D, has been appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Dr J Arnott, or until further orders.
Col F Phillips, S C, Colr and Mag of Hyderabad, Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure after the 24th Feb next.
Major A A Des Vœux, S C, Wing Officer, 5th Regt N L I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and forty-nine days, from date of departure in Feb next.
Maj E Holland, R E, and Capt J F Forbes, have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty.
The undermentioned officer has been granted extension of leave for the period specified :—
Lt-Col W C Parr, 9 months, P A.
The Govt of India has ruled, with reference to their decision published by G G O No 122, dated 16th Feb 1873, that the amount of missing money should be refunded only to subaltern officers proceeding on medical certificate to Europe, who under Indian rules are entitled to full passage money without any deduction for missing on board.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H N Reeves and Lt-Col L C Barton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 6th inst before office hours.
Mr W Fortescue has been appointed Pol Agent for the State of Narrookote, in the Panch Mahals, during Mr Jervoise's absence.
Capt H N Reeves, S C is appointed to act as Asst Pol Agent, Kolhapoor, in subordinate charge of the S M Country jagheers, during Maj Westropp's absence on furlough, or until further orders.
Capt E W West has been appointed Joint Administrator of the State of Sangli, in the S M Country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872 to invest Mr Hormusjee Bapojee Vicarjee, Mag of the third class in the Dist of Satara with power to commit for trial (Sec 143).
Mr G M Macpherson, Ag Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is allowed subsidiary leave from 26th to 30th Nov 1873, under Sec 15 (b) Chap V of the Civil Leave Code.
Surg-Maj T G Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from 22nd Dec 1873.
The appointment of Mr G H Farran, M A, to be a Judge's Clerk on the establishment of the High Court, Original Side, vice Mr C D Cumley, dec eased, which has been made by the Hon the Chief Justice, is confirmed, and will take effect from 15th Nov 1873.
Mr Linjee Nowrojee Bamjee, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Head Asst to the Prothonotary of the High Court on the 15th Nov 1873.
Mr J J Curran resumed his appointment as Dy Clerk of the Crown on the afternoon of the 8th inst.
Mr Thomas Blaney to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence of Surg Maj T G Hewlett on leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Monteath, C S, acted as Fort Officer and Supt of the Timber Depôt at Carwar from 17th Oct to 7th Nov 1873.
Mr W Ramsay held the office of Junior Collr of Broach substantively *pro tem* from the 19th Oct to 24th Nov 1873.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Wassoodeo Pandoorung, Asst Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 15th inst.
Mr Narayan Panjiourung is to act as Asst Secy in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts, during Mr Wassoodeo Pandoorung's absence or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt W W Robinson, R E, received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Dharwar, from Lt H C Reynolds, R E, on the afternoon of the 4th Dec 1873.
Lt F Beauclerk, R E, received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Ahmedabad, from Mr H N C Cloete, on the forenoon of the 3rd Dec 1873.
Capt A R Seton, R E, received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Aden, from Lt Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, on the afternoon of the 29th Nov 1873.
Lt Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Poona Distn, from Maj C A Goodfellow, V C, R E, on the afternoon of the 9th Dec 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E M H Fulton, Educational Inspr, Sind, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 19th Nov last, both days inclusive.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival.
United Kingdom	Dec. 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian		4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 20	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar		5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pice.	Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformimations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 22
Monday	Dec. 29

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday Dec. 22	Monday Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	P.M.	P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 30	Tuesday Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

19th Dec. 1873. *26th Dec. 1873.
22nd " " 29th " "
* Persian Gulf steamers.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY—*Post free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	"	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADLEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORRIS—December 17th, at the Parsonage, Mazagon, John Robert, youngest son of A. F. Morris, Esq., Nautical Assistant Harbour Defence.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITE—December 11th, the wife of Surgeon Esmonde White, Indian Medical Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HALL—December 12th, at Umballa, of disease of the heart, E. J. Hall, Head Assistant of the Deputy Commissary General's Office, aged 39 years.
WARD—December 14th, at Madras, the wife of the late Mr. R. W. W. Ward, Clerk of the Agra Bank, aged 28 years and 11 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873.

On the eve of his departure from Bombay, and very nearly two years after the collection of the statistics he had to deal with, Dr. Hewlett has published his Report of the Census of Bombay. There is nothing in the Report itself to justify so long a delay, though a reference is made, as is usual in such cases, to the shortcomings of the unhappy printer; but, no doubt, Dr. Hewlett has had his time so incessantly occupied in attending to the arduous duties of Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital and Sheriff of Bombay, and drawing the full pay of both these offices, that it was with difficulty he could snatch a few moments of leisure now and then to devote to the work of compiling some notes about the Census. The style of the Report bears a curious resemblance to that of the well-known compositions of the English Registrar-General. Possibly, the steady contemplation of tables of mortality has a natural tendency to make men sentimental; at all events Dr. Hewlett, while he is telling his story about the population of Bombay, often breaks off in his narrative to indulge in a few touching but common place reflections, and as we read the Report we grow quite nervous at the thought that before we get to the bottom of each page the Doctor will be asking us to weep with him over the vanity of human wishes. Latin quotations have gone out of fashion of late years; but Dr. Hewlett is a Conservative, and he maintains the good old-gentlemanly habit of not considering any literary effort complete unless it is adorned with a scrap or two from Horace. In describing the vagrant character of a large part of the population of Bombay,—who, "during the winter months of the year, come "from their villages in the Deccan, from Cutch, "Kattywar, Colaba, Ratnagherry, Malwa, Goa, "and down the coast, for the purposes of trade "and in search of service, which is always at "that season to be found on the wharves and "at the warehouses of this city; but who, "during the second quarter of the year and "before the burst of the monsoon, leave Bombay "to return to their own villages, where they "occupy themselves in the calling of that man "whom the old Poet ventured to call "happy"—Dr. Hewlett actually has the courage to quote half-a-dozen lines from the *Beatus ille* Ode, and to the line, *Solutus omni fœnore*, he appends the suggestive note, "However true this "may have been in the Augustan age, I fear "the village Sowcar could now-a-days tell a "different tale." Then again, in dwelling on the same peculiarity in the character of the population of our city, Dr. Hewlett, who, like the elder Mr. Weller, loves to combine amusement with instruction, favours us with this ambitious, but, with all its wealth of poetical illustrations, clumsily expressed description of the rich variety of sources whence we recruit our numbers :—

Bombay must therefore be considered as a place of only temporary sojourn to a majority of its inhabitants, who are attracted to it from its position as a great emporium of trade and as the gate of India from the West, but who in a very large proportion do not bring their wives and families with them. Should we attempt to picture such in their far distant homes, our imagination must roam

"From Paquin of Siinesan Kings and thence
To Agra and Lahore of Great Mogul,
Down to the Golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan sat;"

or leaving—

"Bengala or the Isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy drugs;"

must recall the homes and hearths

Within that pale, that white-faced shore
Whose foot spurns back the Ocean's roaring tides
And coops from other lands her Islanders;"

must for a moment pause to re-visit well-beloved glens and moorland homes between "fair Melrose" and "the storm-swept Orcades," or fly to the vales, lakes, and hills of old Erin's beautiful isle, and travelling still further to the west must put a girdle round about the earth and in spirit visit the cities and backwoods of remote America.

Referring once more to this subject in his remarks on the fact that "the popu- "lation of Bombay is to a great ex- "tent composed of men separated from their "wives and families," Dr. Hewlett says—"The "wives and little ones remain in their far dis- "tant houses, and, in too many instances, as the "mortuary tables tell us, have reason to "weep more for him that goeth away, for he "shall return no more nor see his native coun- "try."

Having culled some of the Doctor's flowers of speech, we will now speak of the substance of his report; and, first of all, we must express our surprise that Dr. Hewlett should have encumbered the report with long extracts from the works of well-known authors regarding the religions of different sects. He does not give a short account of the origin and doctrines of Christianity; but he might consistently have done so, for he has inserted long accounts of Mahomedanism and the worship of Shiva and Vishnu, and he gives up a whole page to the Brahmo Somaj, to which he "heartily wishes God-speed." It is to be regretted that in official reports so much space should now-a-days be occupied with wholly extraneous matter. The shorter such reports are, the better; and a man entrusted with a certain task should be bound down to execute it rigorously and to compress what he has to say into the smallest possible space, or else Anglo-Indian literature, already by far too voluminous, will soon drive ordinary readers to despair. We must protest, too, against the growing practice, among writers of official papers, of bestowing unlimited and too often undeserved laudation on people who may have it in their power some day to return such compliments in kind. There was too much of this in Mr. Clements Markham's "model blue book," in which almost everybody who hailed from Bombay was spoken of as a "distinguished" or "illustrious" citizen. Dr. Hewlett acts on the same plan, in praising to the skies all his friends whose names he can drag into the Report; and it would be a good thing for Government to lay it down as a rule that none of its servants should be allowed to attach any epithet whatever to the names of men they have occasion to speak of in their reports. Of course, we would make an exception in favour of such a fitting acknowledgment of good service done by a subordinate as Dr. Hewlett puts on record regarding Mr. Mills, of whom he says—"Whatever credit is due to those "engaged in taking the Census ought to be "given principally to Mr. Mills, who, from the "day he took charge until that on which he "resumed his Police duty, was most indefatiga- "ble, unwearied, zealous, and devoted in the "execution of his duties, which he conducted "with the utmost intelligence and faithful- "ness."

According to the Census, which was managed so skilfully that its results may be accepted as accurate, the population of Bombay on February 21, 1872, was 644,405 persons. "These figures show a decrease "of 172,157 persons, equal to 21 per "cent. of the number enumerated at the Cen- "sus of 1864." Dr. Hewlett accounts for this falling off by reminding us that in 1864 "labour was in great request" for reclamation and other works, and the city was "literally "crammed" with immigrants who, since the panic of 1866, have found it expedient to return to their own villages in the interior. In point of numbers, however, Bombay still beats Calcutta and Madras, and ranks next to London among the populous cities of the British Empire. Dr. Hewlett is proud of this distinction; but it is, we fancy, imaginary. Liverpool has a population of close upon half a million; and, if the population of Birkenhead and the outlying suburbs were added, as it ought to be to make the comparison a fair one, we doubt if Bombay would not have to be content with the third place. It is worthy of remark that the decrease in numbers has been general among all classes of the population except Buddhists and Eurasians. We were under the impression that there must have been a considerable increase in the European population of Bombay; but, although the Census was taken at a season of the year when there are comparatively few absentees, the number of "Europeans, Americans, and Australians," was only 7,253 against 8,415 in 1864, a decrease of 13·80 per cent. The "English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish" number 5,709, and there are 1,414 persons from other European countries. The disparity in the numbers of men and women, which is extraordinary among all the various races and castes of the community, with the exception of the Jews and Parsees, is particularly striking in the case of the European population. There are 5,227 European men and only 2,026 European women in Bombay. The fact is, ladies go home more frequently now than they used to do in the old days when the voyage took three or four months, and when a trip to the hills was the only relief available for the majority of invalids. It is curious that even amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans in Bombay the males largely outnumber the females. Dr. Hewlett suggests, as we have seen, by way of explanation, that thousands of working people only come to Bombay for a few months every year, and then go home again. We should say it would be more correct to ascribe the disproportion of the sexes to the Indian custom of employing men servants only in household duties. The number of males employed as domestic servants is 42,069, or 7 per cent. of the whole population, while there are not 5,000 women similarly employed. If this view be correct, it follows that the population of Bombay does not fluctuate in numbers so widely as Dr. Hewlett supposes. We have only had time in this article to glance at the principal features of the Report; and we must take other opportunities of turning to account the valuable materials it contains.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The following impudent letter has been addressed to our manager by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

From F. R. Hogg, Esq

day. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The following selections will be played on the Town Hall Organ at the Fancy Bazaar to-day :—

"In native worth" .....Haydn.
Andante, No. II. .....Batiste.
Chorus of Angels.....Scotson Clark.
March from "Le Prophète".....Meyerbeer.

A VAGRANT.—John Wilson, a European, was on Wednesday last charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The following candidates have passed the second examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine :—*First Class.*—Bhalchandra Krishna and Ganesh Ramchandra Desai.—*Second Class.*—N. S. DaCosta, Antonio Manuel DeSouza, Yeshwant Pandoorang Godambe, Dharmajee Ganesh Kumati, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Khambata, and Joseph Pereira.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th December 1873, Rs. 20,84,507 ; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 23,747 ; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,004 ; balance, Rs. 20,07,250. There are in addition 42,354 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 16th December, was 550, being 75 more than in the preceding week, 11 less than the total of the week ending 10th December 1872, and 15 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 276 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee coachman named Eduljee Byramjee was charged before the Senior Magistrate, with driving his vehicle at Colaba in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring the carriage of one Callidas Maghjee. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 10, and the complainant was referred to the civil court for damages done to his carriage.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.—It will be remembered that a short time ago Mr. Muncharam Bookseedas, the native magistrate of Dhollera, was suspended on a charge of receiving bribes from several parties. He was tried before Mr. Lely, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, who after a thorough and careful investigation into the case dismissed the charge for want of sufficient evidence. He was ordered to be re-instated in his appointment, and he resumed charge of his office last week.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a list of officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service, as it stood on the 1st inst., we see that there are eight appointments of first grade Judges, drawing Rs. 2,325 a month each ; three appointments of second grade Judges, drawing Rs. 1,800 ; one appointment of a joint Judge, drawing Rs. 1,800 ; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 1,200 ; two appointments of first grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 900 ; three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 800 ; and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 600.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE HIATE FATTE ISMAIMO, 142 tons, Nacoda, will sail today for Damaun with a general cargo.

THE BIRD VESTAL, 88 tons Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Mozambique (October 6th), with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EMPEROR, 370 tons, Captain A. Dudley, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Sunderland (July 28th), with a cargo of 627 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP ST. HILDA, 1,091 tons, Captain W. Q. Kennedy, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from London (July 12th), with a cargo of 21,679 sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell Brandinbergh and Co.

THE S S VICEROY arrived in the Madras roads on Monday from London with the following passengers :—

For Madras—Mesdames Flood, Graham, and FitzGibbon, Misses Fischer, Misses Wilhelm, Misses Coles, Mrs. Newport and three children, three Misses Hay, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. McDougall, and four children, Mrs. S Shiel, and child, Capt MacDougall, Rev Mr. Newport, Mr. Hay, Rev Mr Rice, Mr J Hill, Rev H Ithelmas, Messrs Woo house, Graham, Airth and Hill.

For Calcutta—Messrs Songe, Young and Nicol, Capt Marrett, Messrs Sanderson, Macgregor, Glover, Niven, Meiklots, De Cosse, Bollard and Misto, Capt A Taylor, R. N , Rev Messrs. Jassil and Black, Capt Garsault, Rev Mr MacCarthy, Mr Newcomin, Rev Mr Pike, Messrs Martin and Walton, Mr dames Block, Garmault, MacCarthy, and Erbanks and two children, Mrs Gibbons, Misses Everhard, Leighton and Muller, Mrs Watson and child, Miss Newcomi , Mrs Pike and two children, Mrs Creek, Miss Flowden, Misses Minto, Misses Napper and Mrs Hamilton.

THE SHIP ALNWICK CASTLE, 1,087 tons, Captain T. C. Yealland, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from London (August 14th) with a cargo of 20 cases eau de cologne, 20 drums linseed oil, 100 bales pasteboards, 16 cases woollens, 3 865 plates spelter, 6 bales cardboard, 12 cases lithographic stones, 341 casks nails, 147 cases glass, 273 packages candles, 89 packages glassware, 521 packages papers 557 packages matches, 60 packages wine, 1,785 packages brandy, 150 cases geneva, 130 casks bottled beer, 80 cases cherry brandy, 20 cases cherry cordial, 10 barrels tar, 200 barrels pitch, 25 barrels rosin, 3 steel screw piles, 84 cases window glass, 200 barrels alum, 76 packages earthenware, 10 cases umbrellas, 8 cases envelopes, 6 cases hardware, 610 bales straw boards, 71 cases soaps, 100 cases gin, 6 butts sherry, 50 cases cordial, 50 cases essence of beef, 66 cases perfumery, 68 cases confectionery, 176 bales cotton goods, 200 barrels cement, 6 bales corks, 4 hogsheads rum, 5 cases oatmeal, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, 3 packages thread card, 31 casks ink, 50 packages crockery, 90 bundles tubes, 17 bundles shafts, 11 cases medicine, 1 case carriage, 1 case brougham and harness, 22 casks old files, 6 cases toys, 1 case whips, 87 cases drugs and apothecarys ware, 90 casks acid, 374 bundles tubes, 2 cases porcelain, 10 cases jams, 44 cases biscuits, 13 cases provisions, 20 cases pickles, 935 packages gunpowder, 375 packages black asphalte, 3 kegs mineral jar, 9 kegs lead pipe, 2 packages hinges, 322 packages oilmanstores, 10 cases sulphate of copper, 200 barrels whitings, 5 cases panoramic balls, 10 cases slates, 36 casks blacking, 36 3 cases axles, 2 466 packages iron, 2 cases leather, 10 cases play cards, 40 kegs arsenic, 20 kegs sulphur, and some packages sundry goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and & Co.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

WE give below the Government Resolution with reference to the supply of medicines to public servants :—

RESOLUTION—In future it is to be a rule that no public servant whose pay is more than Rs. 50 a month is to have medicine at Civil Hospitals gratis. At places like Kurrachee, where there are chemists' shops, such Government servants must have their prescriptions made up there ; where there are no shops, the medicine should be supplied from the Civil Hospital, and paid for according to a scale to be laid down by the Surgeon General. It will be of the utmost importance that the accounts of such receipts should be kept carefully and strictly, and the Surgeon General is requested to issue precise instructions for this end.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

AT a Court of Petty Sessions held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, chairman, W. Loudon, Esq., and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq., members, there were two opium cases for hearing, in which Muddun Khetsey and Bhanjee Hurpall stood charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer. Mr. Langley (of Messrs. Rimington Hore, and Langley) appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. Jehangheer Merwanjee, pleader, for the first. The cases were dismissed for wanted prosecution. Mr. Langley applied that the opium be returned to his client, but the Court refused, and ordered the opium in both cases to be sent back to the Custom House.

INSOLVENCY OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

THE Inspector General of Registration, in a letter dated the 24th October 1873, forwarded to Government a correspondence relating to the case of Mr. Madhowrao Mulhar, Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances in Poona City, who has lately taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, observing that the fact of Mr. Madhowrao Mulhar having been described in the *Government Gazette* in the bankrupt list as an "English writer," instead of as a Sub-Registrar, would appear to admit of explanation. The following is the resolution of Government on the above :—

Resolution—If the Inspector General of Registration be satisfied of the truth of what the Sub-registrar says, no further notice need be taken. There have been several instances lately of insolvency on the part of Government servants being condoned. A circular should now be issued to the effect that the standing orders on this subject will in future be rigidly enforced. If Government servants choose to be security for their friends, and they then become insolvent, they must abide by the consequences.

HIGH COURT.—19TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sitaram Hurridass Gandhi v Purshotamdass Munmohundas and others—K. Morojee. (Settled.)

28-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cazi Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed &c. v The Hon. A. R. Scoble &c—Tyabjee and Sayani.

138-71—M. H. Khan—Meerza Alli Akbarkan bin Bahadoor v Meerza Abdool Latiff—Prescot and Winter.

Special references of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

16683-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Hoosungjee v Cooverbai and others—Jefferson and Payne.

17175-73—In person—Nanabhoy Cursetjee and C. v Hajee Hoosein Metha and another.

1057-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Bovey—W. Loudon Administrator General v Jetha Dossa.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

716-70—Manisty and Fletcher—J. W. Christison v Joseph Bray—Dallas and Lynch.

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hope—Saccaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullad Abdool—Ghandibhoy.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Balbunjee v Hanabace alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Soolaman Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v Naron Mooljee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Isur and another—J Gopall.

201-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas v Jaikason Bhugwanram—Hope.

604-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Odemull Sajuma l v Navalmull Thanmull—M. H. Khan.

223-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchander v The G. I. P. Railway—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

HIGH COURT.—18TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AT THE RELATION OF DHUNJEE RAGHOO AND OTHERS v. RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY AND AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY.

THE Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the relators and plaintiffs. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the defendants.

By the last will and testament of Khan Mahomed Hubibhoy, brother of the defendants, of which the defendants and one Peermahomed Cassumbhoy, since deceased, were appointed executors, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was bequeathed to them for the purpose of establishing an English and vernacular school for the education, advancement, and preferment of orphans belonging to the Khoja community of Bombay ; and they were directed to publish in the *Government Gazette* from time to time an account showing what monies had been expended in connection with the school. Although nearly three years had elapsed since the death of the testator, and sufficient funds had come into the hands of the executors, no school had been established nor had any account been published in the *Government Gazette*, as required by the will. The testator and defendants belonged to the Soonee sect of the Khoja community ; and the relators belonged to the Sheeah sect, or the Aga Khan party. The defendants alleged that the benefit of the charitable bequest was to be confined to orphans of the Soonee sect, whereas the plaintiffs alleged that it was intended for orphans of the Khoja community without distinction of sect. The plaintiffs therefore brought this suit to compel defendants to take steps to carry out the bequest of Rs. 2,50,000 for the school. They prayed by their plaint that the charity created by the will for the "maintenance, education, advancement or preferment, and for the payment of the expenses of the marriages of poor and helpless orphans belonging to the Khoja community at Bombay," may be established ; and that the trusts of the will may be carried into execution under the orders of the Court, &c.

The suit had been referred to arbitration, and several schemes for the school had been drawn up ; and the matter came again before the Court under circumstances which need not be referred to in detail.

His Lordship gave his judgment in the case this day. There were two points for his decision—1. Whether the balance was to be brought into Court ? 2. What kind of school was contemplated by the testator ? No reason was shown by the executors for apprehending that the estate would not be sufficient for all the purposes contemplated by the will. His Lordship, moreover, thought that the bequest to the school was entitled to priority. As to the kind of school, his Lordship thought it clear the testator did not intend to limit it to Khojas of his own sect, or Khojas at all, but for the community generally. Although the parties would be willing to take order limiting the charity to Khojas, his Lordship thought the will did not admit of his doing so. Under the terms of the will, his Lordship thought this bequest should take effect at once. On Ahmedbhoy's evidence, there was no reason to suppose the estate would amount to less than five lacs. The Court thereupon made an order as follows :—In terms of the 1st para. of the plaint establish bequest to the school. Declare that the school is and was intended by the testator, and shall be used, as a place of instruction in useful knowledge for such boys as the trustees shall from time to time admit without distinction of race, caste, or creed. That the executors do pay or transfer to the Accountant-General to the credit of this cause, Rs. 1,95,973, the balance of the sum of Rs. 2,50,000, after deducting the purchase-money of the house in Shamjee Hassajee Street. The Commissioner to take an account of the monies received by the executors for rents and profits of the house from the date of purchase ; and the executors to pay to the Accountant-General, to credit of this cause, such sum as shall be found due after just allowance on such account. The executors were to convey the house and premises to the trustees to be appointed under the will. The relators were to bring in a scheme for the proper and efficient regulation and management of the school in pursuance of the will, and then discuss it before a judge in chambers ; such scheme to be submitted to the Advocate General and the executors one month before its being brought before the judge. The costs, charges, and expenses of the relators and defendants to this date to be paid by the executors out of the testator's estate as between solicitor and client. Further directions and costs reserved, with liberty to appeal.

TOWN HALL ORGAN CONCERT.

WAS it the chance of hearing the Italian Opera Company for one rupee that drew so crowded an audience in the Town Hall on Wednesday ? Whatever it was, the result must have satisfied Signor Inzoli that he has it still in his power to turn his hitherto seemingly unfavourable speculation into a golden success. Two things are needful to ensure this—lower prices of admission to non-subscribers and a less heavy selection of music than the Signor has hitherto given. Why should not the Signor institute popular concerts at a rupee rate of admission, with selections from Faust, Il Trovatore, Il Barbiere, L'Elisir d'Amore, Norma, and the other old immortal favourites, familiar to every music-lover as the national air, and reserve for his subscription nights concerted pieces from Mozart, Rossini, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Bach, &c.

But to Wednesday's concert : Mr. Cope opened it with the "Overture to the Caliph of Bagdad." Unhappily the great organ was suffering under the knowledge of our gifted townsman's early departure, and answered to his touch with squeaks and growls unbecoming an organ of any respectability. Signorina de Marchi followed with an air by Robandi, accompanied with piano and violoncello, and we remarked with pleasure that Signor Inzoli's playing was all it should be, and no longer drowned the singer's voice.

The tenor, Signor Ganzani, still evidently under the influence of his cold, sang the "Frapoco" in a masterly way, but we wish both he and his compatriots could abandon their bad habit of reading every note from the music, which must always injure their style and diminish their power.

Mr. Vinay then played with all his accustomed talent a "polonese" by Weber, on the piano, which, like the organ, proved itself, notwithstanding its very recent arrival, unworthy of the skilful artist. Surely the piano has not been allowed to catch cold, or left exposed to the land wind ? In an "aria" from Bellini's little known "Beatrice di Tenda" Signorina d'Arco fairly took those who heard her for the first time by surprise ; there seemed to be no limits to the compass of her voice, and her florid vocalisation was something marvellous. In the following piece the "pro pecatis" from the "Stabat Mater," Signor Pozzi was cold and inanimate, and the organ grunted its dissatisfaction in somewhat too obtrusive a manner.

Instead of the "Prelude di Bach" by violin, piano, violoncello, and harmonium, announced in the programme to follow, Signor Ortori gave a solo on the violoncello in his usual exquisite style. This young artiste is called to a grand reputation if he fulfils his present promise.

The trio from "Ernani," which came after this, was fairly sung, especially by Madame d'Arco, and the finale by the entire company, the immortal prayer from "Moses in Egypt" was admirably given by all the vocalists.

With such artistes, lovers of music have many a rich treat in store, and we do hope the public will liberally encourage Signor Inzoli's enterprise, so that we may eventually see concerts and opera among the permanent institutions of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—

The promoters of the embryo Bombay Co-operative Society have issued a prospectus which augurs well for the ultimate success of their project. Founded on the same principles as the Civil Service Supply Association at home, I can see no reason why our local concern should not be received with equal favour out here. A great deal must necessarily depend upon the system of management adopted.

The capital, Rs. 2,00,000, is made up of 10,000 shares at Rs. 20 each, a sum sufficiently moderate to be within the reach of even those whose means are comparatively limited.

The appointment of store-keeper will be one of great responsibility ; hence no pains should be spared to secure a good practical hand, whose usefulness will justify fair remuneration.

A few delivery vans, worked as at home, would greatly add to the convenience of purchasers by doing away with the nuisance of hiring coolies, &c. The expense might be covered by a small *ad valorem* charge. Fragile goods and such as change with the fashions should, as far as possible, be imported "to order" only, if merely to obviate depreciation in stock value, and if the management could organize an export trade in return for supplies received from home, the loss arising from high exchange rates might be more than counterbalanced. Of course too much must not be expected at the outset, and it is more for future consideration than present adoption that these suggestions are put forth. With reference to the system of opening deposit accounts of not less than Rs. 50, it may be argued in favour of a modified limit, that what are regarded as necessities by one class of society constitute luxuries in less aristocratic spheres, and presuming from the low figure at which shares are priced that all conditions of people will buy, the probability is that the majority of individual purchases will aggregate, if anything, less than Rs. 50 per mensem.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following on this subject :—

A prospectus has just been issued from Bombay announcing the incorporation of a Co-operative Society on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association. The Capital is Rs. 2,00,000 in 10,000 shares of Rs. 20 each.

The Bombay Press approves of the scheme apparently recognising in it, what is to be a public benefit. But it strikes us as a mere trading speculation. We take it that a real Co-operative Society is that in which a number of persons joining their means together, arrange to get the stores they require for their own consumption at the cheapest rate they can for cash, the advantage to each member of the Society being the *cheapness* of the rate. But the Bombay Co-operative Society is not of this nature. It advertises the possession of 5 Directors "with power to add to their number;" a firm of Solicitors, a couple of Auditors, and a Secretary and Agent. All these must be paid for—extensive premises must be rented, and as it is intended to keep in stock "nearly every requisite in ordinary use"—a considerable quantity of dead stock representing a daily increasing loss of money must always be on hand. If the accounts are kept perfectly correct these charges must be added to the real cost of the stores, and when this is done we doubt whether the price of such stores will rival in cheapness those of any retail dealer whose customers will pay *cash*.

If all customers would pay cash we would hear less probably about the exorbitant charges of tradesmen. We have heard the Trade blamed for *giving* Credit. Now it is possible that the reply of the Trade would be—"We do not *give* Credit, but our customers *take* it." If the customer is one of respectability and means, and chooses to pay at credit rates, we cannot see what the tradesman can do but allow him to have his way. But it is nonsense to say that the Trade would not generally prefer the Cash to the Credit system. There may be a few old firms in India who have become so wedded to the long credit system that it suits them to continue it. But such firms are, we suspect, few and far between, the old rich partners having retired and left the field to younger men whose motto of business must be—"Small profits—quick returns." The "Bombay Co-operate Society," which seeks the favour of the Public as an Institution, especially inaugurated for their benefit, appears to us only a trading speculation for which the "Promoters" want the public to subscribe the Capital. It answers to none of the principles of a Co-operative Society pure and simple as we understand such principles.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on the 16th inst., the following members were present :—

C. Currey, Esq., Chairman, Major Baker, R. E., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, R. E., Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay, Mr. Nana bhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Narayan Wassodewjee, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

Government Resolution No. 4078 (General Department), dated 4th December 1873, informing the Port Trustees that Government are convinced that the question of the removal of the Night Soil Depot is receiving the most earnest attention from the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council, that it would simply be a physical impossibility to abandon the present system and provide a substitute for it at short notice, but that the Trustees may rely on Government taking every measure in their power to hasten the action of the Corporation in getting rid of the nuisance ; was read and recorded.

The necessity for proceeding to the consideration of the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the improvement of the water-supply of Bombay was considered, and it was

Resolved, that the Council recognize the necessity for the improvement of the water-supply of Bombay, and refer the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner thereon for the opinion of the Works Committee with authority to take any further professional advice which may appear expedient.

Read Government Resolution No. 4110 (General Department) dated 8th December, forwarding copies of the Sanitary Commissioner's report upon the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the improvements of the city of Bombay.

Resolved—That Mr. Lumsdaine's report be placed at the disposal of the press ; and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to endeavour to obtain sufficient copies of the reports for distribution to the members of the Corporation.

REPORT ON MR. PEDDER'S PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

(*Submitted with forwarding Letter No. A*/1015 *dated 20th November* 1873.)

I MUST premise that in this Report—

a. Wherever the term storm-water is used it means the surface water or rainfall.

b. That by drainage is meant the removal of this storm-water and the drainage of the sub-soil.

c. That sewerage means the removal of fecal and other liquid refuse.

1. AS REGARDS DRAINAGE.

It is proposed that the sewage and the storm-water be separated.

In the drainage project submitted by Major Tulloch, R. E., in November 1868, he says at pages 22 and 23 : "The next point which will require consideration is whether rain and sewage should be removed by the same channels, or whether they should be separated. In a report on the drainage of Madras, submitted to the Madras Government in 1865, I endeavoured to show that the expense of sewering a town in India on the principles adopted by engineers in England would be enormous. * * * Since that report was written I have had the opportunity of studying the different systems of drainage which have been carried out in the different countries of Europe, and I feel more than ever convinced of the necessity of separating sewage from rainfall. In London sewers are built to remove both sewage and rain, and the rain was taken at one quarter of an inch in 24 hours. On these data the rain amounts to as much as the sewage, so that one-half of each sewer is required for rain, and the other half for sewage.* In Bombay, on the 9th August last, we had a fall of rain amounting to 14 inches in 24 hours. Let me, however, take for India the moderate fall of 5 inches in 24 hours. Then, if in London, where the water supply is above 40 gallons per diem per head of the population, the rain, with a fall of one quarter of an inch in 24 hours, is equal to the sewage ; it follows that in Indian towns, with a fall of 5 inches in 24 hours, and a water-supply of say 20 gallons per diem per head of the population, it would be about 40 times as much as the sewage, so that virtually one-fortieth part only of each sewer would be required for the sewage, and thirty-nine-fortieths of it for rain. And as falls of rain of 5 inches in the day do not occur, except twice

* See "Sanitary Engineering" by Baldwin Latham, page 37.

in the year or so, and yet would have to be provided for, the sewers in Indian towns, to be effectual in removing the rain, would require to be nearly 40 times as large as they need be for sewage only, and would not have to act to their full-discharging capacity except on the averages of once in six months !"

Assuming that Major Tulloch has here proved the necessity for separate sewerage, I would urge, and on purely sanitary grounds, the co-equal necessity for improved drainage.

It is true that to a certain extent, and by existing channels, the more densely crowded parts of the town can now be drained of the heaviest rainfalls ; but it is at the expense of those quarters which are more open and outlying, so after all it is a fictitious relief, and the evil is merely shifted from one place to another. Most persons have a wholesome dread of sewage, and will bestir themselves to get rid of it, but there are few perhaps who know that the early storm-water of large and crowded cities is as impure as the most impure sewage. On this point there is the high authority of Professor Way, who says that, "so far as London is concerned, and considering only the composition of the liquid which reaches the sewers in the time of rain from the streets, it seems pretty certain, that it would be as valuable in a manurial point of view as the ordinary contents of the sewers." Having regard to the fact that the sewage and the rainfall are about equal, he adds : "There would seem no reason therefore to exclude such waters on the ground of the dilution and deterioration of the sewage, to which they might be supposed to lead." Be it remembered the sewers here mentioned are sewers carrying nightsoil, yet the storm-water is as good a manure as their "ordinary contents," and if this be the condition of the storm-water in London, is it better in Bombay, where the crowding is greater and the sources of impurity are proportionally great ; where for eight consecutive months there is no appreciable rainfall, and where, during all that time, there is dirt accumulating on roofs and verandahs, on gables and gutters, on walls and trees, and wherever else it can accumulate. True, there is more flood, and towards the end of the monsoon perhaps, when all has been scoured and flushed over and over again, the outflow is comparatively pure ; but our floods are not always late in the season, as will be seen from the subjoined statement prepared from the records of the Colaba Observatory :—

Comparative Statement prepared from the Returns in the Report on the Colaba Observatory.

Years.	Mean annual temperature of the air.	Mean annual temperature of the ground at a depth of 60 inches.	Mean annual rainfall 4½ feet above the ground.	Annual number of rainy days.	Maximum rain-fall in the 24 hours.
1853....	80·3	84·5	77·85	104	7·86 on the 2nd July.
1866....	79·0	83·3	78·44	99	7·63 on the 11th July.
1867 ...	78·8	81·2	62·30	110	5·41 on the 16th July.
1868....	71·1	83·4	62·12	107	10·23 on the 9th Aug.
1869....	79·3	83·7	91·66	103	15·31 on the 27th June.
1870....	79·1	83·7	66·21	109	4·71 on the 18th June.
Means for six years.	77·0	83·6	79·10	105·2	8·52

Major Tulloch has quoted the storm of the 9th August 1868, when the main sewer, 20 feet broad and 10 feet high, was running full bore under a fall, at Byculla, of 14 inches ; but in the following year, on the 27th June, there was a fall of 15·31 inches, and the greater part of the town was flooded. On the next day the streets were dry, but from Byculla to Worlee and Mahim the water was lying in one continuous sheet, unbroken, save by the railway and the Foras Roads, and here it lay putrid and putrifying under a mean temperature of 83° Fahr. for upwards of 2 months—little better than so much diluted sewage.

In addition to this intermitting evil there is the constant nuisance of the main drain across the flats. This is a tide-locked open drain, 22 feet broad and 4½ feet deep ; it has a length of 8,800 feet, and presents an evaporating surface of 193 600 square feet ; when tide-locked it contains 871,200 cubic feet of sewage.

Alongside of it is the low-level sewer, also tide-locked as to its outflow channel ; and here, during the whole of the monsoon, no less than 152,153 cubic feet of putrid sewage are impounded ; here they remain from the time the pumping is discontinued until it is resumed.

This, perhaps, is sufficient evidence of the want of drainage and of the abominable nature of the storm-water, and a strong argument in favour of speedy action is this—in the matter of drainage there are no complications as there are with sewerage. There is no vexed question of subsequent treatment and ultimate disposal. The outfall is there and if Major Tulloch's suggestions be carried out, we shall be rid once and for ever of such catastrophes and such sources of danger as those here depicted.

There is just one more point to be noted. In none of the projects hitherto brought forward is there any proposal for the drainage of the sub-soil, and yet I know that Major Tulloch was, and that Mr. Pedder is, keenly alive to its importance. It is a matter that chiefly affects private property, but of such consequence is it, that no opportunity should be lost of urging its being carried out, and of giving such help as can be given. Notably, there are two places where it is much required—the Esplanade and the Flats ; and in each it presents no difficulty, so there is really no excuse for delaying its execution.

2. AS REGARDS SEWERAGE.

We have now to deal with every description of liquid refuse other than storm-water, and here Mr. Pedder somewhat modifies Major Tulloch's proposals. He takes the sewers and the tubular pipe drains, but rejects the house connexions, and in place of them, he would have an arrangement by which the ordinary house waste is caught and led by a common catch-pipe to a trapped sink suitably placed and *isolated*. The details of this arrangement have been carefully elaborated by Mr. Rienzi Walton, and the arrangement itself is now being tried in the Sonapoor district, where the test will be a severe one.

In Mr. Walton's plans, which accompany Mr. Pedder's proposals, there is shown a distinct break between each down-take and the common catch-pipe, and a second break between this pipe and the catch-basin of the sink—itself trapped ; so here is a triple guard against the sewer gases and, obviously, the plan is preferable to one which merely has the ordinary trap. The practical test to which it is now being subjected will no doubt lead to still further improvements in minor details.

With respect to the night-soil, Major Tulloch proposed that by an adaptation of the water-closet system, it should pass directly into the pipe-drains—of course under the usual precautions—and thus he would have dispensed with the present halalcore service. Mr. Pedder would continue the existing system of collection by hand, and would provide sixteen points upon which the bunghies should work, just as they work now upon those places where the night-soil carts are stationed. At these 16 selected depots there are to be specially designed communications with the sewers, and here the night-soil is to be discharged.

We now come to the question whether, under any circumstances, night-soil should be admitted into sewers and pipe-drains. Upon this point there have been many different opinions, and, in 1869, mine, with others, was expressed before the Commission on drainage and water-supply. The evidence then given is here reproduced :—

Q.—Do you consider this system of removing night-soil satisfactory ? [See p. 87 of Drainage Commission Report.]

A.—I do, if it were more complete.

Q.—If you had a larger staff of halalcores ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you consider the system more satisfactory than carrying the night-soil through drains ?

A.—Yes ; I think it is.

Q.—Will you give us your reason for that ?

A.—Well, I am no advocate for sewage being passed into drains.

Q.—What is your objection ?

A.—Gases generate, and I don't know how you are to get rid of them.

Q.—If excreta were well diluted, so that there were only two or three pounds in a ton of sewage, do you think that would be a very bad way of carrying off sewage from a large town like Bombay, where the levels are so bad ?

A.—The only objection I have, in a sanitary point of view, is the difficulty of getting rid of the gases that are generated in the sewers. Until these can be controlled, I would keep the present sytem, and exclude the night-soil.

Q.—Is it your opinion that with an improved system of surface drainage, and a proper development of the halalcore system, new drainage, for the purpose of carrying off the night-soil as well as the sewage of the town, would be unnecessary ? [See p. 91 of Franiage Commission Report.]

A.—Well, I am opposed to sewage—by sewage I mean night-soil—getting into drains.

Q.—Then, I presume, it is your opinion that an improved surface drainage and an improved halalcore system, would do away with the necessity of drainage for carrrying away the night-soil ?

A.—Yes, *until the sewer gases are brought under control.*

Q.—Are there any other points on which you wish to give your opinion as to drainage—any suggestions you wish to give as to improvement of the present system ? [See page 108 of Drainage Commission Report.]

A.—It is hardly within my province to give an opinion on that. I can see that improvement is much needed, but it is for engineers to say how it could most effectively be carried out. I may take this opportunity of explaining that I spoke in favour of the present halalcore service being continued. I did so because, as yet, I have not heard of any tested method by which you can get rid of the gases that would be engendered if the night-soil were passed into the drains. Until this problem be solved, we had better keep to our old system—disgusting and rude though it be. If there is to be water-carriage, there must then be water closets, and it will take some time, I think, to adapt the native houses for these. Admit that they would use them, and there is still the difficulty about repairing them ; they would also require a continuous water-service, and, no matter how much the payment was in arrears, you could never cut off the supply.

Now the gist of this evidence is, that I would exclude night-soil from sewers, until sewer gases can be excluded from houses, and here I must explain, that, in speaking of "sewers" and "drains," I spoke more especially with reference to the latter. Our sewers are yet so few that it may almost be said they have no existence, but our drains are only too numerous, and they are of the worst possible description—so bad, that by leakage they positively increase the ills they are intended to prevent, and remembering this, I objected to the night-soil being passed into them.

In saying that the present halalcore system was more satisfactory than carrying the night-soil through drains, I thought of the existing drains, and of what would be a certainty—an excrement sodden soil ; and, in speaking of gases being generated, I thought of the fatal facility with which they would find their way into houses if there were house connexions.

In saying that improved surface drainage, and an improved halalcore system would do away with the necessity of drainage for carrying away the night-soil, I objected, not so much to the presence of the night-soil *per se*, as to a system by which each drain would start from *inside* of each house. At present if our drains are bad they have this advantage—they are all *outside* and their gases escape outside.

Looking at the construction of existing houses, and knowing what are the habits of the people, I have no hesitation in saying, that better down-takes, better gullies, better water-tables, and the existing drains made into something like drains, would be preferable to any system which involved house connexions. If, however, Mr. Walton can redeem Mr. Pedder's pledge and give us a system in which each drain shall start from *outside* the house, instead of from *inside*, and if the drains themselves be trapped, and ventilated, it matters little what is passed into them.

If there be two towns—one admitting night-soil into its pipe drains and sewers, the other excluding it—and if, from each outfall, the sewage be examined, it could not be said in which sample there was nightsoil—its presence as such could not be detected, not even by analysis—so here is proof positive that in itself it is no worse than ordinary house sullage, its proportion to this sullage is in Bombay as 1 to 400. With the safeguards propoposed, and with such improvements as may be suggested hereafter, there are neither practical nor theoretical grounds for its exclusion, and I go further than this even. There is no reason why it should not be caught—like the sullage—and passed into the drains at once. The catching and passing are points of mechanical engineering, and if they can be carried out, the gain will be immense. In the first place the annual cost of collection would almost all be saved, and this is put down at Rs. 1,87,271 ; then the passage of baskets through the streets would be reduced to a minimum, the numerical strength of the halalcores would be very small, and the 16 proposed depots would not be required. These in spite of all precautions *must* be nuisances—not, perhaps, absolutely dangerous to health, but still nuisances at at common law, and, apart from their cost of construction, there will be the cost of an expensive circle round each, large enough to isolate it.

Had the ordinary house sullage been passed direct into existing channels in the ordinary way, and had these channels been trapped, it would have been hypercritical to say that the nightsoil should be excluded—and yet, as water closets are additional points of escape, there is reason in restricting these points as much as possible, or in guarding them by isolation. However, seeing that, under present conditions, there are no house connexions, and that Mr. Pedder dispenses with them, his system is virtually an improvement upon that which now obtains, and thus far it accords with that system to which, in my evidence, I gave the preference.

Improving the channels for removal, and providing them with traps, it still keeps them apart apart from the houses, as they are now. Giving increased facilities for collection it passes the night-soil into the drains at 16 different points instead of one or two as now ; and if the question of ventilation be arranged satisfactorily it promises to be that system which shall bring the sewer gases under control.

In going a step further than Mr. Pedder and proposing that the night soil be admitted into the drains at each house or gully, I am not forgetting, that, before this can be done, there are many and great difficulties to be surmounted—but apart from these difficulties there are no valid objections on sanitary grounds—and not only is there no danger, but the existing chances of danger would be lessened, for production and removal would be almost simultaneous. The great value of *rapid* removal has been well shown by Mr. Chadwick who says, that "when the self-cleansing tubular system was laid down at Corydon, people for the first time saw faces and paper coming out in abundance at the outfall, and many were disgusted at the large coprolites floating down the Wandle, where certainly they ought not to have gone. He, however, was delighted at the sight, for he saw in it evidence of the fæcal matter coming out comparatively fresh, unwasted by decomposition, and the population relieved from its products, as shown in that instance, by a greatly reduced death rate. Dr. Letheby should be informed of the difference—the enormous difference—between sewage which was putrid, like that from old districts, such as the city of London, and sewage that was fresh, derived from self-cleansing new t

members, the service was constant. Now what has been done at the Club can be done elsewhere, and house-owners may fairly be called upon to provide adequate means of storage. For the poor and houseless there must be public cisterns, but all cisterns whether public or private, should be reservoirs where the water in bulk is out of reach and out of sight, until delivered at the tap—all should be of iron or masonry, and *wherever lead piping is used it should be lined with tin.*

Whilst speaking of storage I would suggest that, as opportunities permit, the present dipping-wells be closed, and that suitable cisterns be placed upon their areas. I would do this at the largest even—such as that at Pydhonie; for all of them are most objectionable, and it is of great importance that the supply should be closed to the public until delivered. Of equal importance is it so to multiply the points of delivery as to reduce to a minimum the necessity for house storage in ghurras and chatties; for, although they cost next to nothing, they are productive of damp and dirt, and chiefly are they used in those houses where these conditions are only too rife. For immediate wants they are a necessity, but, in now condemning them, I speak of them as a means of storage.

As far as possible house-taps should be on on basement floors, or better still in court-yards; and here should be the reserve cistern. No water should be carried to the upper stories of any house unless there be provision both to receive it and to get rid of it; and if cisterns be required for upper stories, they should only be fitted under skilled superintendence.

What Mr. Pedder says of our tank and well water is only too true. On one occasion I sent a sample of the former for analysis, and when it reached the laboratory, it was putrid! It was sent from Bholeshwur to Grant College, not more than half a mile. Very many of the wells are tainted, and unfortunately they are largely drawn upon—most perhaps where they are worst—about Dhobie Talao, Girgaum, Funnus Wady, and Bholeshwur. There are scores of small houses with a well in the back yard, where the inmates wash themselves and their clothes, and where there is no surface drainage whatever. There are large houses and chawls where the evil is intensified a hundredfold; and at all these places, if Vehar water be refused, at least, there should be a means of carrying off the waste, and not as now creating with it a damp subsoil. The extent to which the supply from these sources could be utilized for street watering, &c., is entirely a question of cost, as it is for sea water also. Perhaps the expense of lifting and distribution would not be greater than that now incurred for carts, bullocks, repairs to plant, and a large establishment; and it would be a great boon could we clear the streets by substituting a traveller hose for our rumbling water carts, and could the watering be extended to quarters where it is now unknown.

6.—AS REGARDS MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I cordially endorse all of Mr. Pedder's suggestions.

SUMMARY.

From fall to outfall the surplus rain or storm-water should be carried in channels other than those for sewage, and it should be disposed of by gravitation, as proposed by Major Tulloch. The great necessity for subsoil drainage cannot be too strongly urged, more especially for the Esplanade and the flats.

From collection to outfall the sewage should be treated in the way suggested by Mr. Pedder, and he should be asked to devise the means by which night-soil from houses may be intercepted—like the ordinary sullage—and passed at once into the pipe drains. The annual cost of collection and removal is put down at Rs. 2,64,650, and almost the whole of this would be saved to the Municipality. There would also be saved the cost and maintenance of the 16 proposed depots, whilst the streets would be cleared of all the night-soil carts, and nearly all of the baskets. Direct house connexions with the drains should be absolutely prohibited. Efforts should be made to obtain from the Coorla Reclamation the return that may be expected from it when properly cultivated, and every possible endeavour should be made to utilize the effluent water from the Worlee outfall.

The proposals having reference to water supply should be carried out, and it is very desirable that both at Vehar and at Tulsi, the water should be passed through filter beds before entering the mains. Where all has to be done *de novo* as at Tulsi, it will not perhaps be difficult to provide the necessary arrangements, and the proposed change of outlet at Vehar will probably admit of their being made there also. Dipping wells should everywhere be re-placed by cisterns, in which the water is closed to the public until delivered at the tap. Except in the better class of houses, the connexion with the street main should be on the basement floor, or in the court-yard, and no taps should be allowed, either on stair heads or in passages, or in rooms or court-yards, unless they open over a well drained sink. For each house there should be its own tank cistern, holding at least one day's supply; and for the poor and houseless there should be public cisterns. Street watering should be extended as much as possible, and if it be feasible it should be done with a traveller hose, thus clearing the streets of all the water carts. Drains and gullies should be flushed, and washed down at such intervals as will keep them free and clean.

The want of public latrines and urinaries is so disgustingly evident that, in common decency, they *must* be provided.

The burial-grounds within the town ought certainly to be closed—none, old or new, should be allowed to the south of a line running east from Mahaluxmee, and beyond this line there should be none near those places which are, or are likely to be, densely peopled. Under existing conditions burials at the Flats are physically impracticable; if they were desirable even: no ground must be sought still further away, and here comes the difficulty. It is said that the attempt to send corpses by train will excite the warmest opposition. Beyond a doubt it will, the very warmest, but on the other hand, there is just this to be said. Religion may enjoin and custom may sanction, but neither custom nor religion can bridge over an impossibility, and there is a point beyond which the *carrying* of a corpse is physically impossible. As regards space it is a necessity here, as it is in most places, that the same ground shall be used more than once; but seeing that Hindoo and Musulman corpses are interred under conditions especially favourable to a speedy decomposition, it is an open question whether it may not be used more than once in twenty years. By the return for 1872 there were 19,759 deaths, but for 1,255 of the bodies no ground was required, nor would any have been wanted for the 7,511 Hindoos who were buried, had the cremation problem been solved satisfactorily. That this may yet be solved is not unlikely, and then the burials would not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 per annum. Until Mr. Pedder's scheme be brought out, no final suggestions can be made.

Of all the filthy dens in this town, the very filthiest perhaps are the milch cattle stables, and there are no places which more require to be looked to. So bad are they, that there is nothing for them but absolute suppression; no middle course remains.

For many and obvious reasons it is not advisable to have the city sanitarium at Butcher's Island or at any similar place.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Sanitary Commissioner.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, November 19th, 1873.

[We shall publish the remainder of the Council's proceedings in to-morrow's issue.]

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE *Neilgherry Courier* states that Dr. Bidie is about to visit the Neilgherries, to examine and report upon the parasites that grow in such abundance on the trees in the Neilgherry forests.

ENDEMIC cholera is still prevailing both in the city as well as in the suburbs of Lucknow. Many have lately been carried off by the disease.

THE Government of India has granted a loan of Rs. 80,000 at 4½ per cent. per annum to the Local Fund Board, Tinnevelly Circle, to pay for the reconstruction of the ruined portion of the bridge over the Satur River on the high road from Palamcottah to Madura.

A QUESTION having been recently raised as to whether convicts at Port Blair should be permitted to make remittances of money, the Government of India is said to be of opinion that it has no objection to their doing so, provided it is done with the permission and sanction of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Port.

FROM the Wynaad, we hear that so many of the bandies which took the coffee to the Western Coast in former years are engaged in conveying gram and other grains to Bangalore for the Camp of Exercise, that bullocks are obliged to be made use of instead. Many of the planters will thus not be able to get away their coffee, at any rate till very late in the season.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

ANOTHER NOTED MISSIONARY.—Recent accounts from Europe mention that W. H. Kerr, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, and who was for some time in the Latin College of the order of Jesus in Rome, is now completing his ecclesiastical studies at Stonyhurst College with every prospect of his coming out to India as a Jesuit Father. Our readers may recollect his distinguished services as Superintendent of Coorg.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WE understand that Mr. Melvill, *alias* Sheik Abdul Rahman, has obtained for his mother-in-law a divorce from her late husband, the Khidmutgar, for the sum of Rs. 2,000. We are absolutely sick of the case and would like to see the decision of Government at once upon it. We note that the Chief Justice, with Justices Kemp, Lewis, Jackson, Glover, and Pontifex will form a full bench to hear references in cases where there are conflicting decisions of the Court on legal points. May the result be final.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

THE appeal of the Mohunt from the decision of Mr. C. D. Field was yesterday dismissed by Justices Markby and Birch, who confirmed the judgment of the Lower Court. The decision seemed to satisfy the immense crowd of natives who had come many of them from Hooghly to hear the result. We understand that an appeal is to be made, as a *dernier ressort*, by the prisoner's counsel, to the Lieutenant-Governor. In the meantime the manufacture of "holy oil" will proceed at the Hooghly Jail.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE GREAT ROPE WALKER.—The Calcutta public were greatly disappointed yesterday in consequence of the sudden announcement of the postponement *sine die* of Mr. Blondin's performance, which was to take place yester-afternoon. The cause of the postponement is due to the fact of the northern and eastern portions of the gigantic arena prepared by Mr. Blondin, in the Maidan, having come down. The *Englishman* says—"M. Blondin, we believe, has decided not to continue the erection. He is in a difficulty about a site, and is most anxious that the public should come forward and help him in the matter."—*Indian Mirror.*

WE hear that the people in the district of Serajgunge are suffering from epidemic fever, similar in character to that in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts. From two to three hundred deaths have occurred in one village, Patagin, a place which formerly was considered healthy. The fever prevails over a wide extent of country, and it is estimated that one-third of the population has been attacked, and some schools have had to be closed on account of the sickness of either teachers or scholars. This is not a very hopeful state of affairs, as a preliminary to the advent of famine, and will add to the difficulties of the administration of relief. Many will be incapacitated from working, who must either work or starve.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW MEDICINE CALLED CALCIC QUINOVINATE.—When officiating as Surgeon General, Dr. Ranking reported to Government on the therapeutic action of Calcic Quinovinate in the treatment of fevers, dysentry, and diarrhœa. It appears that the drug was used in *one hundred* and *forty-four* cases. Its exhibition was successful in *seventy*, doubtful in *seven*, and unsuccessful in *sixty-seven*. In less than half of the cases, therefore could Calcic Quinovinate be credited with any remedial power, while in almost the same number it failed to bring about recovery. Quinine, as a febrifuge and antiperiodic intermittent and remittent fevers, and Ipecacuanha in dysentery have been by long experience proved to be medicines of much greater potency, and the success of the Calcic Quinovinate cannot, in Dr. Ranking's opinion, compare with that of their administration in the diseases in question. Dr. Ranking's report concludes with these remarks:—"The experiments which have been made show the drug in question to have some therapeutic action in those diseases for the treatment of which it has been recommended. And it is quite possible that Calcic Quinovinate may, in certain cases, prove a successful remedy, when Quinine in fevers and Ipecacuanha in dysentry may have failed. As a second resort it may be beneficial; as a first resort it is not justifiable. *Madras Mail.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Constant Success.—No diseases are more trying to the temper, and more exhausting to the constitution, than the pains in muscles and joints caused by exposure to wet or cold. Wherever the seat of suffering it will only be necessary to foment the affected part with warm water, dry thoroughly, and immediately rub in Holloway's inestimable Ointment to obtain ease. Gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and tic-doloreux are soon relieved and ultimately cured by the use of this unequalled Unguent, aided by Holloway's purifying and aperitive Pills. Under this judicious treatment the afflicted parts soon cease to ache, and shortly regain their natural sensibility and appearance. These remedies are invaluable for curing spinal affections and nervous diseases.

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Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos; of exceptionally fine quality.
Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

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By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
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Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
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McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Traps and Disc (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
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Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
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Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 26th inst. both days inclusive; also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIXTY LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS, the Iron Work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the waggon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per waggon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Low-sided Goods Waggons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The ships tendered to be in port and ready for survey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked.

Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

Parties tendering, should state the average consumption of Coal per day and the speed such consumption of Coal ensures.

By Order,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE as early as convenient for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about One Hundred and Twelve NATIVE CONVICTS, including Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the Voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of he Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissarial Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions, during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should superscribed on the "Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final Survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey free of charge such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, and established on the model of the Civil Service Supply Association.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, (*With Power to Increase.*)

Deposit on Application Rs. 5 per Share.

Instalment on Allotment Rs 5 per Share, and a further Call of Rs. 10 as required at an interval of not less than three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

WALTER LANG, Esq., Messrs. FISLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
T. E. TAYLOR, Esq., Messrs LAWRENCE & Co.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Broker
A. E. PEILE, Esq., Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE.
PERCY J. JAMES, Esq., R.N., Commanding H. M. S. *Abyssinia*.
(*With power to add to the number.*)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BANKERS.

The NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Elphinstone Circle.

AUDITORS.

T. LIDBETTER, Esq.; S. READ, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No. 11 Hummum Street, to which address all communications should be sent, and where the Articles of Association can be seen.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS SOCIETY has been formed on the same co-operative principles as the Civil Service Supply Association in London, for the purpose of supplying its supporters with articles both of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest possible prices.

The Society is intended to supply a want long felt in Bombay, namely, of an institution where European stores of approved quality can be purchased at a very moderate advance over English wholesale prices, after addition of shipping charges.

It is intended to keep in stock nearly every requisite in ordinary use, and the goods will be ordered from England &c., from the best wholesale houses in the trade.

To enable the Society to attain this object, negociations are being entered into with the wholesale houses in Europe which supply the Civil Service Supply Association in London, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made as favourable to the Society as those which have been the true secret of the success of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Special arrangements will be made to suit up-country customers, and, as soon as practicable, Branch Stores will be opened at Poona, Kurrachee, and other important stations.

To avoid the possibility of bad debts, *all articles which are supplied from the Stores must be paid for at the time of ordering, and all orders from up-country must be accompanied by a remittance*, and the number of the ticket and the name of the holder must be stated in all orders sent by post.

To suit the convenience of Shareholders, Deposit Accounts will be received of Rs. 50 and upwards, which will be credited to the Depositor on the purchase of goods by him.

Price Lists of all articles sold at the Society's Stores will be compiled every three months, and will be delivered free of charge to Shareholders. These price lists will be accurately compiled, and will be found to contain the fullest detail as to the goods on sale:—Shareholders can thus, by writing out a list of articles required and sending the list with a remittance to the Society's stores, obviate the necessity of any personal attendance.

It is an established fact that consumers by availing themselves of the co-operative system obtain an immense advantage both in quality and price, and from the assurance of support received from all classes of the community, the Directors are confident that this is an advantageous time to introduce the system of co-operation on an extensive scale with large and increasing body of consumers, and they have every reason to believe that by careful management the business will develop itself into a large and profitable undertaking.

Remittances may be made through any Bank or Firm for goods to be supplied, &c., to be paid in to the account of the Society, at the Society's Bankers, in Bombay. The goods ordered will then be despatched by rail or steamer, as required.

The Civil Service Supply Association, whose mode of doing business has been adopted by this Society, is a great commercial success in England, and a proved boon to purchasers of limited income. The extraordinary rapidity with which that business has grown will best be seen from the following table, showing the amount of sales at the Stores during each year of the Association's existence, viz:—

Date.	*Amount of Sales.*	*Date.*	*Amount of Sales.*
1865	£ 5,000	1869	£345,000
1866	21,000	1870	447,000
1867	83,000	1871	648,000
1868	218,000	1872	723,000

"During the half-year ending 31st March last the sales reached £382,000, being therefore at the rate of £764,000 a year, viz. for grocery and wine £410,000, for hosiery and clothing £192,000, and for fancy goods, stationery, &c. £182,000."

At the time the above extract appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine, i.e.* July 1874 in an *Article by a Member of the Civil Service Stores* (which included members are referred for the fullest information) about 8,000 lbs. of tea and about 15 tons of sugar were being sold weekly.

"CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The Report of the Civil Service Supply Association, for the half-year ending the 28th February 1873, has just been issued. During the period under notice, 343 new shares have been issued, bringing the total number of shares now in force up to 4,325. The issue of 213 tickets to members of the Civil Service, and 19 to their friends, has completed the number of tickets which the Committee are authorized to issue to outsiders, and we are informed that there are at present numerous applicants for tickets who, unless the existing rule is altered, cannot be admitted to the benefits of the Association. The goods bought during the half-year represented a value of £370,760, the sales amounting to £391,742, and the stock in hand being valued at £95,698. The gross profit on the trading was £31,323, and this, with the receipt for shares, tickets, and fines from other sources of revenue, amounting to £1,226, makes a total gross income for the half-year of £32,549. The working expenses amounted to 6 2/3 per cent., or £26,113. The total net profit was £12,321."

The paid-up capital of the Civil Service Supply Association does not exceed £2,000. The net profit of £12,321, as quoted above, shows a percentage of nearly 500 per cent. on the capital of that Company.

The *Leeds Express* of the 4th June 1873 contains the following:

"CIVIL SERVICE PROFITS IN LONDON.—The Civil Service Co-operative Stores in the Haymarket have just closed their past year's accounts. It has been a very satisfactory year to the members, the goods sold and paid for across the counter in round numbers amounting to £400,000. In about the same time the more extensive stores of the parent society, in Monkwell Street and Long Acre, sold £700,000 worth of groceries, wines, draperies, &c. The metropolitan middle classes, by whom the two institutions are mainly supported, expended thereat upwards of £1,000,000."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES, TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

To the Directors of the

"BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED."

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers (or by cheque enclosed herewith) the sum of Rupees _____ being a Deposit of Rs. 5 per share on _____ Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number that you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I hereby author se you to forward by Post to my address the Certificate of the Shares allotted to me.

Signature
Name in full
Residence
Profession or Business
Date 187